

SILVER JUBILEE.
Celebration of Archbishop Corrigan's Silver Jubilee at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Archbishop Corrigan as a priest was celebrated to-day by a pontifical high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral. At half past ten o'clock, when the services opened, every seat in the cathedral and even the aisles was filled by a distinguished audience. In the sanctuary over two hundred priests and altar boys were gathered, robing themselves for the mass. Promptly at 10:30 the procession was formed, led by the priests and monsignors, the visiting bishops, the Archbishop and twenty altar boys following in the order named. The Archbishop, laying aside his royal robes, walked to the altar and began the celebration of the mass. He was assisted by Monsignor Preston, Assistant priest T. J. McCloskey, dean of the cathedral, and the other solemn pontifical mass was ended. Vice-General Father Donnelly read the address to Archbishop Corrigan upon the completion of his silver jubilee. The address, after eulogizing the Archbishop, says: "Yes, truly there is an inspiration in the scene, and under its guidance let us transport ourselves back to that other scene which was witnessed a quarter of a century ago this day in the historic temples of the Eternal City. It was a time when the Holy Father, the Pope, still in the possession of a great part of his own. The glorious traditions and holy memories of the past yet clustered with almost pristine vigor around the young Pope, beyond the waters to drink in life-giving streams of science and sanctity, to garner in the treasure-house of a ready intellect the wealth of sacred lore." Feeling allusion was made to the priesthood and to the ecclesiastical labors of His Grace's long and laborious career.

Mr. Field, president of the Catholic club, delivered an address on behalf of the laity, and a student from St. John's College followed with one from the pupils of that institution. The occasion was of the greatest dignity and pomp.

THE ALASKA COMPANY.
The Alaska Company charged with monopolizing the entire trade of Western Alaska, to the detriment of all but themselves.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Chester Seebor, formerly United States Commissioner for Alaska at Unalakleet, sent the House committee on merchant marine a letter yesterday concerning the Alaska company and the monopoly which it holds over the commerce of that territory. In this letter he claims that the company uses the power of its contract with the Government to monopolize the whole trade of Western Alaska, to oppress the inhabitants of that territory and to retard its development. All commerce with this part of Alaska, he says, is done through the rivers and Behring sea at the instance of the company, and any vessel found there is searched, and any fur which it is carrying is retained, in whatever manner obtained, are seized and sold. This, he says, prevents trade with the country, and results in most cases in irreparable loss.

Mr. Seebor also accuses the company of freeing out a competitor by raising the price of furs to such an extent that no one can compete with them. He says that the company has been driven from the field. The company, he says, prevents the development of the adjacent country by discouraging prospectors and miners, and refusing to sell them furs when they are in need. The letter was read before the committee yesterday afternoon.

Mr. McIntyre, the superintendent of the company, said that the company had paid a rather high price for the furs, and that the price of furs had risen since the company appeared in the field, but he thought this legitimate. He said that Seebor owed the company two thousand dollars for rent and money borrowed when he left its employ.

A DEAD BURGULAR.
A Burglar Meets His Death While Trying His Vacation in St. Louis—A Young Druggist's Sure Shot.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—As Elmer Layton and his brother Alvin were lying in bed last night, in that comfortable hotel where they were vacationing, a burglar entered their room and attempted to steal from them. The burglar was shot dead by a young druggist who was on duty at the time.

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The South in a State of Great Excitement Over the Alarming Spread of Yellow Fever—Extreme Measures Adopted to Ward Off the Plague.

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Last night the streets were patrolled by armed men, and if the persons who set the fires can be caught they will be promptly lynched. Saloons and gambling houses have been closed and no one except the guards are allowed to move about the streets after ten o'clock. The loss by yesterday's fire was \$150,000.

GRESHAM'S OPINION.
He Talks of the People of Europe in a Characteristic Way.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—In conversation with a reporter about his trip abroad, Judge Gresham said: "I have seen a great deal of Europe, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and the north of Italy. I like the Germans better than other people I fell in with. I found them to be a sincere, hospitable, good-hearted people, and they are not afraid to fight. They are getting acquainted with and inspired one with confidence. They are economical and vigorous, both mentally and physically."

Concerning France, he said: "It is manifest to any casual observer that there is an irritability on the part of the French people toward Germany. The young Emperor seems to take pleasure in announcing that he is willing to fight, but the Germans are cool and William III. is surrounded by conservative influences. Germany does not want a war with France, but she is not willing to let France force the issue. The war spirit pervades all classes in France—the higher as well as the lower. I talked with a great many Frenchmen who declared their country would be a good deal better off, if they could get rid of the Emperor. They have no confidence in the republic and desire the restoration of the empire. Boulanger commands no respect from the sensible men of France for he is vain and frothy without much ability, but he appears to have the majority with him."

THE FUR SEAL FISHERIES.
Necessity of Restricting the Fisheries in the Behring Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Information has been received here from Canadian sources to the effect that the fishermen of British Columbia are quite as much interested in the preservation of the Alaska seal fisheries as Americans are and that they would be willing to join any effort to restrict the fishery which would be to perpetuate the fisheries. This question may ultimately have some relation to the complications that have arisen between the United States and Canada. It appears that the track of a water highway in which the Canadian schooner Thornton and her boats were seized by the United States revenue cutter is directly in the line of waters in which the fur seal are plenty. Canadians themselves admit that if these waters were opened to the world to fish in the fur seal would soon become an extinct animal. The zeal of the hunters to capture all the seal they can is controlled in that region by the regulations of the United States Government which are designed to preserve the animals to that only the natural growth will be captured. If, however, the waters of the Behring sea should become a common highway for all fishermen the result would undoubtedly be the speedy destruction of the fur seal fisheries.

Worse Yet.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 20.—While yesterday was another bright and lovely day, tempered by a delightful sea breeze, the "pestilence" was believed to have been wasted at noonday." The official report for twenty-four hours ended at six p. m., shows 130 new cases of fever, making the total so far reported 1,333. A very large proportion of new cases now are among the colored people living in the suburbs.

Mr. B. Bowden, recently city editor of the Times-Union, died of yellow fever last night. He leaves a wife and five little children. His whole family has had the fever. Mrs. Bowden being still sick. Five new cases of fever are reported at Jacksonville.

Carlisle's Nomination.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—The session of the Democratic Congressional convention of the Sixth Kentucky District yesterday in Covington was an interesting occasion. The crowd was far beyond the limits of accommodation, although there was no shadow of doubt as to the action of the delegates. Mark Gray, of Grant County, placed John G. Carlisle in nomination. Theodore Hallam made an eloquent speech seconding the nomination. The nomination was made with great enthusiasm and when Mr. Carlisle appeared there was an outburst of applause lasting several minutes. His address was devoted to the tariff question.

THE RESULT OF A UNIONIST CONFERENCE.
Another American Exchange Swindler—Home Secretary Matthews Indignant—The Whitechapel "Equinox" a Treacherous Offense—Military Changes in Germany, Etc.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The recent signs of a "unionist" movement in the United States have been greatly increased by the news of a conference of the Unionists in the very near future, but these hopes were dispelled by the Unionist conference held at Bradford yesterday. The fact that Mr. Chamberlain dominated the conference adds greatly to the importance of the resolutions adopted, pledging the party to sink all minor disputes, defer indefinitely the consideration of questions not immediately urgent, and support the government until home rule had collapsed; in other words, until Mr. Gladstone should die. These resolutions show the hand of the Unionists in a manner more open than any previous act or declaration of the leaders of that party, and confirm the already strong belief that the Unionists are anti-Gladstone first and foremost, and anti-home rule only because the Liberal leader is for it.

ANOTHER AMERICAN EXCHANGE SWINDLER.
Mr. Gladstone, formerly an attaché of the United States Legation in London, was engaged last spring by Colonel Wolsey Cox, a cousin of General Lord Wolsey, and Dwight C. Golder, of New York, to manage an establishment called the American & Colonial Exchange, situated opposite the Hotel Metropole. He performed his duties, but was unable to take legal proceedings. Yesterday, however, bailiffs took possession of the place for unpaid rent, and Gladstone sought in vain the aid of the British Street magistrates. Golder is being flooded with writs, and is being forced to flee the country. He is being forced to flee the country. He is being forced to flee the country.

THE ATTACK ON THE HOME SECRETARY.
The Daily Telegraph has resumed its campaign against Home Secretary Matthews, and other papers are following its example.

All London is roaring with laughter over a cartoon in the last number of Punch, representing a blindfolded policeman while another policeman is closely dodging between their legs. The cartoon is said to have aroused feelings of the highest indignation in the breast of the Home Secretary, but the opinion is now general that the present Scotland Yard system, under the present Home Secretary, is being inaugurated with a flourish of trumpets upon taking office, will not survive the autumn session of parliament.

THE WHITECHAPEL HORROR.
The inquest on the body of the woman found murdered in the Colindale road, London, yesterday. The evidence given by the witnesses testifying confirmed the theory that the murderer is a skilled anatomist. It was shown that certain organs of the murdered woman were removed in a way that no but an expert could have done it, and the theory that the murderer was committed by an insane surgeon is revived and finding many new believers.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at a conference of Radical-Unionists at Bradford, yesterday, said that the healing of the rupture between the Unionists and the Liberals was almost impossible. The Gladstonians had not announced their programme because they did not know what their unstable leader might propose. The action of the Irish executive, he asserted, had been strictly in accordance with legislation. Mr. Chamberlain denied that the evictions had been unfair. It would be a gross injustice to social order if the law were to be set aside in the case of the evictions. He said that the evictions were necessary to preserve the honor and integrity of the country.

THE CORINTH CANAL.
Four Miles Long and to Cost About Six Millions of Dollars.

Good progress is being made with the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, which is being constructed by a French company. The company has received liberal concessions of land from the Government, there being however a proviso that there never shall be any claim for a subsidy on behalf of the contractors. The canal will measure close upon four miles from sea to sea, with a width of 131 feet, and will be excavated to the depth of twenty-six feet below the sea level, mostly through solid rock, and the expenditure will be £1,200,000. The depth of water will be the same as in the Suez canal. The work is being prosecuted by 2,800 men, and is expected to take three years from now for its completion. The appliances used at present include fifteen engines, each drawing from sixty to seventy trucks. At the western end of the canal, on the Gulf of Corinth, are situated all the large depots and offices of the canal company. Here a new town is growing up, called Isthmia. The depth of water a short distance from the shore is thirty fathoms. The work is most irksome and expensive, the canal having to be blasted rather than excavated. The sides of the canal are of solid granite, and there will consequently be no washing away or necessity of dredging. The tariff of the canal will be fixed at a low figure, so as to catch all the coasting trade, and it is fully expected that, in spite of the great expense of the work, it will pay well in the end.—Iron.

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SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., Sept. 19.—The incendiary fires on Sunday and early yesterday morning have created intense excitement, and a vigilance committee was formed last evening and \$1,000 reward offered for the capture of any guilty person. All disreputable persons were warned to leave town under pain of hanging.

On Sunday two fires were started in buildings where no smoke was used. Early Monday morning a big lodging house was fired and the lodgers escaped with great difficulty. One man is evidently burned to death, as no trace of him could be found. Soon afterward four other fires were started in different parts of town. The incendiary fires yesterday were serious. The conflagration in Pierce's clothing house was well under way when discovered, but hard work saved much of the stock. Before the firemen had left the building another alarm was rung in, the fire being "blacked" in the Cottage Hotel on Main street. Here also the fire was well under way when discovered and the inmates had barely time to escape. The fire spread to the Nevada House and to a lively stable, both of which were destroyed.

Last night the streets were patrolled by armed men, and if the persons who set the fires can be caught they will be promptly lynched. Saloons and gambling houses have been closed and no one except the guards are allowed to move about the streets after ten o'clock. The loss by yesterday's fire was \$150,000.

GRESHAM'S OPINION.
He Talks of the People of Europe in a Characteristic Way.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—In conversation with a reporter about his trip abroad, Judge Gresham said: "I have seen a great deal of Europe, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and the north of Italy. I like the Germans better than other people I fell in with. I found them to be a sincere, hospitable, good-hearted people, and they are not afraid to fight. They are getting acquainted with and inspired one with confidence. They are economical and vigorous, both mentally and physically."

Concerning France, he said: "It is manifest to any casual observer that there is an irritability on the part of the French people toward Germany. The young Emperor seems to take pleasure in announcing that he is willing to fight, but the Germans are cool and William III. is surrounded by conservative influences. Germany does not want a war with France, but she is not willing to let France force the issue. The war spirit pervades all classes in France—the higher as well as the lower. I talked with a great many Frenchmen who declared their country would be a good deal better off, if they could get rid of the Emperor. They have no confidence in the republic and desire the restoration of the empire. Boulanger commands no respect from the sensible men of France for he is vain and frothy without much ability, but he appears to have the majority with him."

THE FUR SEAL FISHERIES.
Necessity of Restricting the Fisheries in the Behring Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Information has been received here from Canadian sources to the effect that the fishermen of British Columbia are quite as much interested in the preservation of the Alaska seal fisheries as Americans are and that they would be willing to join any effort to restrict the fishery which would be to perpetuate the fisheries. This question may ultimately have some relation to the complications that have arisen between the United States and Canada. It appears that the track of a water highway in which the Canadian schooner Thornton and her boats were seized by the United States revenue cutter is directly in the line of waters in which the fur seal are plenty. Canadians themselves admit that if these waters were opened to the world to fish in the fur seal would soon become an extinct animal. The zeal of the hunters to capture all the seal they can is controlled in that region by the regulations of the United States Government which are designed to preserve the animals to that only the natural growth will be captured. If, however, the waters of the Behring sea should become a common highway for all fishermen the result would undoubtedly be the speedy destruction of the fur seal fisheries.

Worse Yet.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 20.—While yesterday was another bright and lovely day, tempered by a delightful sea breeze, the "pestilence" was believed to have been wasted at noonday." The official report for twenty-four hours ended at six p. m., shows 130 new cases of fever, making the total so far reported 1,333. A very large proportion of new cases now are among the colored people living in the suburbs.

Mr. B. Bowden, recently city editor of the Times-Union, died of yellow fever last night. He leaves a wife and five little children. His whole family has had the fever. Mrs. Bowden being still sick. Five new cases of fever are reported at Jacksonville.

Carlisle's Nomination.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—The session of the Democratic Congressional convention of the Sixth Kentucky District yesterday in Covington was an interesting occasion. The crowd was far beyond the limits of accommodation, although there was no shadow of doubt as to the action of the delegates. Mark Gray, of Grant County, placed John G. Carlisle in nomination. Theodore Hallam made an eloquent speech seconding the nomination. The nomination was made with great enthusiasm and when Mr. Carlisle appeared there was an outburst of applause lasting several minutes. His address was devoted to the tariff question.

THE CORINTH CANAL.
Four Miles Long and to Cost About Six Millions of Dollars.

Good progress is being made with the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, which is being constructed by a French company. The company has received liberal concessions of land from the Government, there being however a proviso that there never shall be any claim for a subsidy on behalf of the contractors. The canal will measure close upon four miles from sea to sea, with a width of 131 feet, and will be excavated to the depth of twenty-six feet below the sea level, mostly through solid rock, and the expenditure will be £1,200,000. The depth of water will be the same as in the Suez canal. The work is being prosecuted by 2,800 men, and is expected to take three years from now for its completion. The appliances used at present include fifteen engines, each drawing from sixty to seventy trucks. At the western end of the canal, on the Gulf of Corinth, are situated all the large depots and offices of the canal company. Here a new town is growing up, called Isthmia. The depth of water a short distance from the shore is thirty fathoms. The work is most irksome and expensive, the canal having to be blasted rather than excavated. The sides of the canal are of solid granite, and there will consequently be no washing away or necessity of dredging. The tariff of the canal will be fixed at a low figure, so as to catch all the coasting trade, and it is fully expected that, in spite of the great expense of the work, it will pay well in the end.—Iron.

THE ALASKA COMPANY.
The Alaska Company charged with monopolizing the entire trade of Western Alaska, to the detriment of all but themselves.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Chester Seebor, formerly United States Commissioner for Alaska at Unalakleet, sent the House committee on merchant marine a letter yesterday concerning the Alaska company and the monopoly which it holds over the commerce of that territory. In this letter he claims that the company uses the power of its contract with the Government to monopolize the whole trade of Western Alaska, to oppress the inhabitants of that territory and to retard its development. All commerce with this part of Alaska, he says, is done through the rivers and Behring sea at the instance of the company, and any vessel found there is searched, and any fur which it is carrying is retained, in whatever manner obtained, are seized and sold. This, he says, prevents trade with the country, and results in most cases in irreparable loss.

Mr. Seebor also accuses the company of freeing out a competitor by raising the price of furs to such an extent that no one can compete with them. He says that the company has been driven from the field. The company, he says, prevents the development of the adjacent country by discouraging prospectors and miners, and refusing to sell them furs when they are in need. The letter was read before the committee yesterday afternoon.

Mr. McIntyre, the superintendent of the company, said that the company had paid a rather high price for the furs, and that the price of furs had risen since the company appeared in the field, but he thought this legitimate. He said that Seebor owed the company two thousand dollars for rent and money borrowed when he left its employ.

PANIC STRICKEN.
The South in a State of Great Excitement Over the Alarming Spread of Yellow Fever—Extreme Measures Adopted to Ward Off the Plague.

New Orleans, Sept. 22.—It is reported that a portion of the railroad track between Harrison and Vicksburg has been torn up by frightened people in order to force trains to stop. There is good ground for believing the report true. There is scarcely a day that any train is able to reach Louisiana or New Orleans by river, for Jackson has been isolated and people from there have no means of reaching the Mississippi river. Vicksburg and Natchez have both quarantined themselves and roads connecting them strictly and have been obliged to go out of business for the present. There is evidently a reign of terror in and about Jackson, and a gentleman on his way from Birmingham to Vicksburg, who was forced to come to New Orleans from Meridian, said that he never saw people so frightened as the Mississippians who are panic-stricken with fear that the scourge may become general in their State. Special trains are required to be sent to Jackson by the Illinois Central to carry north all who desire to go.

AT JACKSON.
JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 22.—The fever excitement was greatly increased yesterday by four new cases. They are David Hippe, Charles Wiley, Joseph Bourne and Frank Kavanaugh, all workmen on the new railroad depot. It is generally conceded that all the cases originated here and were caused by excavations and disturbing filthy sewers on the depot grounds during the past two months. Three-fourths of the white population have fled. The stores are nearly all closed and there is but little food in the city for the "can't-get-aways." No trains stop here, but a special train was furnished last night for such as wished to go through the North, taking on passengers some distance north of the city. The Red Cross Society was organized to-day. John Lorne, one of the three cases reported Thursday, died yesterday afternoon. The provisions have nearly all been carried away and the merchants and people who can not get away are in a bad fix. Nine-tenths of the white people and a few of the colored people have fled. A shotgun quarantine is now in force on nearly all the dirt roads surrounding Jackson.

AT JACKSONVILLE.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 22.—The official report yesterday showed 118 new cases of yellow fever and fourteen deaths as follows: Mrs. Susan Zeithler, Laura McCrea, Miss Ella Oulahan, Susie Lamon, W. Palmer (colored), J. W. Foster, Mr. Ream, Mr. J. M. Smith, John F. Deery, Miss Conrader, Mrs. John Doyle, Dr. Francis J. Gould and John Strachan. Most of the new cases are among colored people in the suburbs. There are comparatively few deaths among the negroes, who usually recover rapidly from the disease. The total number of cases reported to date is 1,582; total deaths, 196.

A special from Gainesville reports one new case there—a member of the guards who went to Fernandina.

One of the most epidemic incidents of the pestilence occurred yesterday. A little nine-year-old boy named Storck was brought in from the Sand hills where he had recovered from yellow fever. Making his way to his home he was told that his father, mother and sisters had all fallen victims to the dread disease. He is a bright little fellow and will be cared for by a gentleman who was a patient near him in the hospital.

AT MEMPHIS.
MEMPHIS, Sept. 21.—There is no definite news this morning from either Decatur, Tenn., or Nashville. At Decatur, where anxiety is felt here, yet most active and stringent measures are being put in force to keep out any infected passengers or freight. Memphis feels secure from any invasion of the fever provided all the engines of the people are directed toward that end by enforcing strict quarantine against infected points. This plan is being carried out, and at a meeting of the Cotton and Merchants' Exchanges held this forenoon a committee of six was appointed to cooperate with city authorities in the heroic efforts being made to protect Memphis. The city at present is healthy, and if money and vigilance are the only requisites Memphis will continue so.

AT NASHVILLE.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22.—The County Health Board to-day held a meeting and decided to rigidly enforce the quarantine. Any refugees coming from the infected districts of the South within the borders of Davidson County will be arrested, fined and imprisoned, as the law directs, and detained for a period of ten days. Persons who harbor such refugees or fail to report to the health board their presence, when known, will be subject to arrest and imprisonment to the full extent of the law. The law permits the arrest and a fine of \$500 in the case of any person known to stop in Nashville from the infected district.

SHOTGUN QUARANTINE.
NATCHEZ, Miss., Sept. 21.—The city is in a fever of excitement on account of yellow fever reports, and the shotgun quarantine which has been established at one of a large excursion party from Natchez, which visited Jackson, are shut out from the city. All trains on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus railroad beyond Hamilton having been stopped. A special train was sent to Natchez last night to bring in the Natchez people from Cooper's Wells, Harrison and other points along the road who have not been to Jackson.

AT CHATTANOOGA.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 22.—Chattanooga has instituted a strict quarantine against infected points. The city is in a fever of excitement on account of yellow fever reports, and the shotgun quarantine which has been established at one of a large excursion party from Natchez, which visited Jackson, are shut out from the city. All trains on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus railroad beyond Hamilton having been stopped. A special train was sent to Natchez last night to bring in the Natchez people from Cooper's Wells, Harrison and other points along the road who have not been to Jackson.

AT MONTGOMERY.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 22.—In consequence of reliable information that there is a case of sickness supposed to be fever in Greenville, the Montgomery board has recommended quarantine against Greenville, which was so ordered.

A Job for Sparks.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The President has appointed, under the act of March 2, 1887, William A. J. Sparks, ex-commissioner of the General Land-office, as co-receiver and chairman of the referees to act with two others, one to be appointed by the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad Company and one by the principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation in the Indian Territory to assess against the railway company the amount of compensation to be paid to the Indians for right of way through their lands. This action is being necessary under the act granting a right of way by reason of the rejection by the Indians in June last of the compensation of \$50 per mile named in the act.

Jeannette Survivor to be Rewarded.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The cruise of the ill-starred Arctic exploring vessel, the Jeannette, was recalled yesterday by the passage of a bill in the House granting relief in the sum of \$4,000 to William Niemann. It was developed that Niemann, although an enlisted seaman, by his skill in ship carpenter work saved the lives of the entire crew when the vessel was first wrecked. He was then appointed to perform such continual and meritorious service as to justify his claim for compensation as ship's carpenter in addition to that received by him as a seaman. It is believed the bill will pass the Senate without opposition.

RAILROAD WRECKS.
Fatal Wreck on the Wabash—Another on the St. Louis, Ke